

238 COMMENTARY ON MACAULAY'S
HISTORY

would long bear to be deprived of English institutions.

Life₃ he exclaimed, would not be worth having in a country where liberty and property were at the mercy of one despotic master. The Duke of York was greatly incensed by this language^ and represented to his brother the danger of retaining in office a man who appeared to be infected with all the worst notions of Marvell and Sidney.¹

The scheme which Charles 11 had in his mind and which James 11 carried out was the formation of a ' Dominion of New England ' by the union of all the New England colonies under one government.² A governor-general and a council were to be appointed by the Crown ; no representative assembly was to exist, taxes were to be imposed by the Crown, and the occupiers of land were to take out new patents. During the reign of James II this scheme was put into effect. Writs of quo warranto were issued against Connecticut and Rhode Island, Rhode Island submitted in July 1686, Connecticut in October 1687 (though it never gave up the original of its charter); Plymouth, which had no charter, submitted at the same time as Rhode Island; New Hampshire and Maine had been crown colonies since 1679 ; New York and the Jerseys were annexed to the dominion in August 1688, With the exception of Pennsylvania and Delaware all the territory from forty degrees north latitude to the boundaries of Canada was

brought by this
process under one rule. The governor-general
originally
selected for this dominion was the notorious
Colonel Percy
Kirke, but since James had other work for him
to do in
England* Sir Edmund Andros, a major in the
army, who
had been for some time governor of the
province of New
York, was appointed in Kirke's place, and
arrived at Boston

¹1, 262 (ii).

[£] See Beer, *Old Colonial System*,
chap. 12.